RESERVED BALL - PLAYERS

Members of the League and Association Who Will Draw Salaries in 1889.

The New York Giants Shut Out in Their Second Game with the St. Louis Club for the World's Championship Pennant.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. - Secretary N. E. Young, of the National Base-ball League, today announced that the following-named players have been reserved by the League clubs for the sesson of 1889:

New York—E. N. Crane, Wm. Ewing, E. E. Foster, G. F. Gore, T. J. Keefe, P. J. Murphy, Jas. O'Rourke, D. Richardson, J. M. Ward, M. J. Slattery, M. Tiernan, M. Welch, A. W. Whitney, R. Connor.
Chicago—T. E. Burns, E. N. Williamson, F. Pfeffer, T. Daly, D. Darling, C. A. Farrell, G. E. Van Haltren, Jas. Ryan, M. Ba dwin, G. A. Krock, Hugh Duffy, J. K. Tener, Frank Dwyer, A. C. Gumbert.
Boston—J. F. Morrill, John Clarkson, C. Radbourne, R. B. Conway, M. J. Madden, M. J. Kelly, J. A. Sommers, Jos. Quinn, S. W. Wise, I. B. Ray, Wm. Sowders, R. F. Johnson, Wm. N. Nash, Joseph Hormang.

Philadelphia—G. E. Andrews, J. G. Fogarty, Jos. Mulvey, S. D. D. Farrar, G. A. Wood, Chas. Bastian, D. M. Casey, John Clements, A. B. Sanders, J. J. Kirby, C. G. Buffinton, Wm. Gleason, Wm. Shriver,

E. J. Delhanty.

Allegheny—J. F. Galvin, G. F. Miller, G. J. Fields,
W. J. Kuehne, F. Duniap, W. A. Sunday, H. E.

Staley, Edward Morris, F. H. Carroll, C. M. Smith,
John F. Coleman, Albert Maul, J. P. Beckley, P. Mc
Shannic, James McCormick.

Indianapolis, H. J. Boyle, John Healt, J. Charge Indianapolis - H. J. Boyle, John Healy, L. L. Shreve, W. B. Burdick, Geo. D. Myers, R. D. Buckley, C. F. Daily, C. E. Bassett, J. W. Glasscock, L. N. Schoenick, P. A. Hines, Jeremiah Denny, J. C. McGeachy, J. E.

Seery.

Washington—J. E. Whitney, H. M. O'Day, G. W. Keefe, W. W. Widner, Connie Mack, Wm. O'Brien, Albert Meyers, W. B. Fuller, James B. Donnelly, Wm. E. Hoy, W. R. Wilmot, J. J. Carney, Geo. O. Shock, E. M. Daly.

Bishardson, D. Brouthers, S. L. Thomp-

Detroit—H. Richardson, D. Brouthers, S. L. Thompson, J. C. Rowe, Jss. L. White, Edward Hanlon, C. W. Bennett, L. T. Twitchell, E. E. Sutcliffe, P. J. Conway, C. H. Getzein, C. W. Ganzell, E. A. Beatin and Henry Gruber. The list of players reserved by the American

Association is as follows:

Seward, A. Wehring, M. J. Mattimore, Henry Lar-kin, L. Bierbaur, D. Lyons, C. Welch, F. Fennelly, Wm. Gleason, H. V. Stovey, W. A. Purcell, T. Gun-Baltimore-C. Fuller, John K. O'Brien, Bart Coutz. W. Kilroy, W. F. Greenwood, E. Cunningham, Wm. Whitaker, T. Tucker, W. Shindle, John Farrell, J. J. Semmer, W. J. Griffin, W. H. Goldsby, G. Walker.
Brooklyn-George B. Pinckney, George J. Smith.
Wm. H. Terry, R. H. Clark, W. D. O'Brien, David
Orr, D. L. Foutz, R. L. Caruthers, A. J. Bushong,
Al Mays, M. F. Hughes, T. P. Burns, J. S. Corkbill,

Athletics-Wm. Robinson, George Townsend, Ed

Cincinnati-Leon Viau, Tony J. Mullane, E. E. Smith, John Weyhing, J. W. Keenan, C. G. Baldwin, Ed Bligh, J. G. Reilly, Jno. A. McPhee, Henry Kappell, W. W. Carpenter, George Tebeau, John O'Connor, Hugh Nicol.

Cleveland-Chas. L. Zimmer, Chas. N. Snyder, Jas. McGuire, E. Bakeley, Jno. F. O'Brien, Geo. Proesser, Ed Koas, Jay L. Faatz, John Stricker, E. J. McKean. B. Vansant, A. P. Albert, R. J. Gilks, Edward Hogan. Kansas City—Jas. Donahue, Henry Porter, J. Hoffman, P. H. Ehret, Thos. Sullivan, W. B. Phillips, S. W. Barkley, H. Esterday, J. J. Davis, Jas. McTammany, John Cline, Jas. Burns, W. R. Hamilton, C. E. Louisville-G. J. Hecker, Paul Cook, Thos. Ramsay.

John A. Kerins, John Ewing, Harry Vaughn, Scott Stratton, L. Cross, Wm. Wolf, B. W. Weaver, L. R. Browning, Philip Tomney, Harry Raymond, Thomas St. Louis-Chas. A. Comiskey, A. W. Latham, Wm. H. Robinson, Jas. E. O'Neill, John Boyle, John Milligan, Wm. White, Harry P. Lyons, Jas. Herr. E. J. Chamberlain, Chas. King, Jas. Devlin, Nat Hudson,

Thos. McCarthy. The Championship Games.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- The second game between the New York and St. Louis clubs was played at the Polo grounds to-day, before about 6,000 people. St. Louis won by bunching hits. The Giants hit Chamberlain hard at times, but the hits were scattered and did not bring in a run. The New Yorkers played a good game in the field and ran the bases in better style than their opponents, but that is all they did do. O'Neill and Robinson made great catches. St Louis got one run in the second inning on Mc-Carthy's hit, two passed balls and a wild throw by Ewing. In the ninth St. Louis earned two guns on hits by O'Neill, Comiskey and Mc-Carthy, and Lyons's long fly to Slattery. Score:

ST. LOUIS.				NEW YORK.			
B 1	B PO	A	R		1в го	Α	7
Latham, 3.0	0 1	1	0	Tiernan, r0	2 0	0	
Robins'n, 2.0	0 3		0	Ewing, c0	1 5	4	
O'Neil, 11	1 3	0	1	Rich d'n, 20	1 0	7	
	2 11	0		Connor, 10		1	1
McCarty, r.1	2 0	0	0	Ward, 85 0	0 1	2	7
Lyon, m 0		0	0	Slattery, m.0	0 2	0	18
White, ss0		5	2	O'Rourke, LO		0	K
Milligan, c0	2 2	1	1	Whitney, 3.0	0 2	1	R
Cham'i'n, p.0	0.0	5	0	Welch, p0	1 0	4	Y
Totals 3	7 26	14	4	Totals 0	6 27	19	

Tiernan declared out. Score by innings:

St. Louis....... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 New York...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 Farned runs-St. Louis, 2. Two-bast hits-Milligan (2). Stolen bases-Tiernan, Ewing, Richardson, Connor. Double plays-Richardson and Connor; Ewing and Whitney; Robinson, White and Comiskey. First base on balls-Robinson (2), White, Tiernan, Richardson, Connor. First base on errors-New York. 1. Struck out-Lyons (2), White, Ewing. Passed balls-Ewing, 2; Milligan, 1. Wild pitch-Chamberlin, 1. Time 1:40. Umpires-Kelly and Gaffney.

ATHLETICS, 14; CLEVELAND, 4. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17 .- The Athletic-Cleveland clubs closed the Association championship season here this afternoon. Score:

Earned runs—Athletics, 6: Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Lyons, Purceil, Bauer, Fennelly, Wey-hing, Hogan, Albert. Home runs—Stovey, Lyons, Weyhing, McGuire. Stolen bases—Welsh, Purcell, O'Brien, Hogan, Albert. Double plays-Bauer and Fennelly, Fennelly, Bauer and Larkin. First base on balls-Larkin (2), Fennelly. Hit by pitched ball-Welsh. Albert. First base on errors-Athletics, 6; Cleveland, 1. Struck out-Larkin, Weyhing.

THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senator Allison Offers a Resolution for Adjournment on Saturday Next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- At the beginning of the morning business the Republican side of the chamber was represented by eight Senators and the Democratic side by ten.

On motion of Mr. Motan, the committee on foreign relations was authorized to sit during the recess in Washington or New York, in the investigation of the La Abra claim against

The special committee on the methods of bus. iness in the departments was also continued. Mr. Cockrett, its chairman, stating that this would involve no expense. The House bill. granting to the Aberdeen, Bismarck & North-Western railway right of way across a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota Territory was then passed.

Mr. George said he had given notice that he would call up the House bill for "printing government securities the highest style of art, dispensing with steam presses, and ask to have it passed. He had, however, had a conference this morning with the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor, who were pressing the bill, and the result of that conference was that, owing to the thinness of the Senate, and to the fact that further testimony was desired by opponents of the bill, he would not make the motion of which he had given notice. Mr. George also asked and obtained leave of absence for the remander of the session after to-morrow, Mr. Hampton suggesting, in an undertone, that the same request should be made for all the Sena-

The Senate then, at 12:30, resumed consideration of the tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. At the close of Mr. Teller's speech Mr. Allison offered a concurrent resolution for a recess of

Congress from Saturday next till the 19th of November. Mr. Cockrell opposed the idea of a recess and suggested that it would be much better to provide for final adjournment, with the understanding that there would be no Christmas holidays and that the tariff bill would then be pressed to final action.

After some further discussion, Mr. Morgan objected to consideration of the resolution today, and, therefore, it went over till to-morrow. Mr. Morgan proceeded to address the Senate on the tariff oill. He referred to Mr. Allison's recess adjournment as a piece of finessee to cover the death of the bill. If Republican Senators had any faith in its passage, they ought to show that faith by their works, attend the sessions and vote on the bill. But the chamber had been

that no vote could possibly be taken on the bill Senators were summoned back to their posts of duty. The resolution just read was intended to excuse Republican Senators for not returning to vote on the bill. The fact was that Republican Senators did not intend to pass the bill, now or hereafter. The Senate bill was a mere masquerade of monopoly, disguised in the innocent appearance of fair dealing and justice to the country. And yet the Senate bill was a great and valuable triumph for the Democracy. It was a conclusive admission that the people needed and demanded a relaxation of high taxes. He quoted from statements made by Mr. Beck, and declared with emphasis that the Senate of the United States was the subsidized slave of mo-

Mr. Aldrich desired to make a denial of the facts stated by Mr. Beck. Mr. Morgan declined to yield for that purpose, as Mr. Beck was not present. When the life of that man, he said, should pass out, as there was some apprehension recently it might, the United States would not find smong its native-born sons one whom it could spare less that that nat-uralized Scotchman. His heart was with the people of the country. He took the Democratic view of the Constitution. While he was detained from the chamber by sickness his nature chafed and fretted at the thought that he was not able to take part in the great battle between the people and the monopolists. Without action on the bill, the Senate adourned.

Frauds on the Franking Privilege. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- The Speaker laid before the House twelve pension veto messages, and they were referred to the committee on in-

valid pensions. Mr. Cox, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an editorial from the New York Tribune of the 29th ult., entitled "S. S. Cox's Postal Fraud," charging him with sending unfrankable matter through the mails under his frank. Mr. Cox said that he was not very anxious to vindicate what little character he might have as a member of this House or the reputation he might have with members of both sides of being true to his duty. This editorial had been as much of a surprise to him as it could have been to any one else. The editorial had appeared while he was at home on a short visit. He had gone to the Tribune office and seen the editor, and also the unfrankable package. Mr. Cox went into details, saying his name had been forged, and stating that effective investigation of the fraud was prevented the refusal of the Tribune peosurrender the same. Mr. Cox added that in respouse to his request for an investigation, he had received a letter from the Postmas'er-general. In this letter the Postmaster-general stated that unfrankable matter had been sent through the mails under the frank of Representatives A. P. Hovey, of Indiana, and John Kean, of New Jersey, and Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania. The attention of the gentlemen had been called to the matter, and Mr. Hovey had replied that the frank was not authorized by him. The department had not received from the other two gentlemen any explanation in regard to the matter. The Postmaster-general makes this statement to Mr. Cox in order to show that the department is giving prompt attention to matters of this character. Mr. Cox said that he brought the matter before the House with a view of having some action taken which would prevent this violation of the franking privilege in the future. Unfrankable matter was still being sent out by Senator Quay and others, notwithstanding that the Postmaster-general had

called attention to it. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, inquired what evidence the gentleman had that such documents were still being sent out.

Mr. Cox stated that he had the information from the Postmaster-general. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] had told him that Missouri was being flooded with such documents, under the frank of Senator Quay. He held in his hand certain documents directed to R. B. Hurd, Newberne, N. C., which were not frankable, but bore the frank of Senator Quay. Mr. Cox closed by denouncing the whole matter as a piece of contemptible meanness, for which the language had no term of reproach. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said he knew Iowa was flooded with documents such as were in the package to which Mr. Cox had referred. He did not know whether they were sent there under

frank or not, and suggested that the Postmastergeneral had been swift to give Republican illustrations, but had refrained from giving Demo-Mr. Bayne accepted Mr. Cox's explanation as a good and candid one, but regretted that the gentleman had taken occasion to reflect upon Senator Quay. Taking up the docu-ments which had been sent under Senator Quay's frank to Mr. Hurd, of North Carolina, and which Mr. Cox asserted were unfrankable, he showed that they were all excerpts from the Congressional Recerd, being extracts from speeches delivered in both houses of Congress.

There might be some quibble because of the sub-heads, but it had always been the custom, in sending out campaign documents, to call attention to their contents by such means. Some discussion ensued as to whether the use of sub-heads rendered unfrankable matter which was otherwise frankable, the weight of opinion

being that it did not. Mr. Bayne called attention to the fact that Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, was sending out speeches with sub-heads. If it was a violation of law for Senator Quay to do so, the gentleman from Kentucky was also guilty.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that he had sent out his speeches headed "Free Raw Hide," "Free Wool," etc. There were sub-heads that did not appear in the Record, but he did not think that he was violating the law in using

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa-That is done by The matter was then dropped. On motion of Mr. Peel, a conference report

was agreed to on the bill granting lands in severalty to the united Peoria and Miami bands of Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, offered a resolution providing for final adjournment on the 20th

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved its reference to the ways and means committee, and this was agreed to by a vote of 19 to 7. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

His Excellency, the Count Premio-Real, Spanish consul-general at Quebec, while handling a revolver accidently shot himself and died almost The stage from Jerome, A. T., was "held up"

on Tuesday near Sanderson station, by one man. A small amount of money was secured from the five passengers. The mail was untouched. A telegram from Ellsworth, Pierce county, Wisconsin, says the entire family of Abel Olsen, residing near that place, were poisoned on Tuesday. One child is dead and the others are dan-

gerously iil. Foul play is suspected. Near Bonham, Tex., a man named Payne was killed, Monday night, by John A. Sims. Sims's wife had been threatened by a man named Walls, and in the darkness Sims mistook Payne for Walls, and shot and killed him. Sime and Payne were fast friends. Sims is in jail.

L. H. Sloanaker, cashier in the Chicago & Northwestern freight office at Sioux City Ia. disappeared last Saturday. The company's auditor has discovered a shortage of \$3,200 in Sloanaker's accounts. The books are in bad shape, and the shortage may be much larger.

Brewmasters' Association. New York, Oct. 17 .- At to-day's session of the United States Brewmasters' Association. President Freitsch's suggestion was accepted that boes brewers must ger certificates of their ability from their employers when they leave one establishment for another. Freitsch's suggestion of a prize for the best technical essay on brewigg, with the object of improving beer, was rejected, the convention deciding that all such suggestions be sent to the secretary and distributed free to members of the association. It was unanimously decided to establish a mutual benefit insurance society, and the Brewers' Journal was declared the official organ of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis Freitsch, of Chicago; first vice-president. Henry Guenther, of New York; second, Silas Deider, of Philadelphia; treasurer, J. A. Metzler, of Chicago; secretary, F. Wagner, of Chicago.

The convention adjourned this afternoon, to meet next year in Cincinnati. The following directors were elected: Charles Schneider, New York; J. Gund, La Crosse, Wis.; C. Anton, Pittsburg; F. Thearese, Milwaukee; L. Michel New York; F. Birkenstock, New York; H. Kline, Detroit; F. C. Wackenhut, Newark; F. Hokackes, Rochester, N. Y.; Wm. Simen, Buffalo; C. Libel, Cincinnati; W. B. Bernies, Erie, Pa; A. Schierber, Kansas City; C. Hartman, Bridgeport, Conn., and H. Hook, Indian-

Assassination Instead of Murder. HELENA, M. T., Oct. 17 .- A week ago news was received from Billings that Lewis Sweet, assessor of the county, had committed suicide. Later developments prove that instead of suicide it was an assassination. The position of the body, when found, showed that deceased was undressing, preparing to retire; that the assassin fired through a window-screen, six buckfor weeks deserted by a majority of those who shot lodging in his heart. Governor Leslie has elaimed to be the earnest, enlightened and only offered \$1,000 reward for the capture and concapable tariff reformers. They had so managed viction of the murderer. HATCHING A NEW SENSATION.

The White House People Busily at Work but No One Knows What Is Brewing. special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- Just what is in th

air around the White House, no one outside the portals of that political workshop can tell; but that some deviltry is brewing there can be no doubt. It came by telegraph from New York this morning that the President was preparing another fisheries message to be sent to Congress in which he would take issue against Canadian annexation, etc., and "explode a bomb-shell in the Republican camp," but that is denied by the few intimate friends of Mr. Cleveland who represent him on the floor in Congress. Chairman Mills, of the House committee on ways and means, has been in the city all the week, but he has keept his room close for three days, and it is reported that he is preparing a sensationstatement based on the analysis the Republican tariff bill, which his clerks and experts from the New York custom-house have been making during the past ten days, and that he will "spring it on the House" just before adjournment, when it cannot be answered by Republicans in the Senate, but this is also denied; yet there is something in the air. The administration men in Congress are on tip-toe, and are very nervous. They are afraid to let Congress either take a recess over the election or adjourn. To-day there was quiet but determined opposition in both houses to propositions of this character. None but Demclared that nothing can be done by maintaining the session; that it is a waste of money and presenting his resolution providing for a recess from next Saturday to Nov. 19, that he proposed to test their sincerity; that if they really wanted, as he did, to pass a tariff bill during this Congress, they would advocate a recess instead of adjournment, as the former would give two weeks more for the tariff work than the latter proposition. The Democrats, however, to a man advocated adjournment, which would make the day for reconvening Monday, Dec. 3. While pretending to want action on the tariff, by every possible scheme they fight to waste time and delay action. They, and they alone, are responsible for the delay of the appropriation bills | Morton badges." instituted and and the tariff bill, and they trying to keep up the farce of a session of Congress. They believe, though, that they can mislead the people of the country in this as they have been trying to do on their free trade tariff bill. The fact is the Democrate are afraid to permit action on the Republican tariff bill in the Senate. They are afraid it will be passed by the House. They are holding Congress in session in the hope that something will "turn up." Despite this fact there is little doubt that there will be a recess or adjournment on next Satur-

The Administration's Pet Bank. special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-Mr. Blaine's charge that Secretary Fairchild has deposited \$57,000,-000 of the surplus in the national banks of the country, where the money now rests without drawing interest, only partially tells the truth in regard to the matter. Every dollar of this money has been bundled and has passed through that especial pet of the administration, the Western National Bank, of New York city. This bank was organized with Daniel Manning as president, and since his death ex-United States Treasurer C. N. Jordan has occupied this place. The profits out of these transactions can only be conjectured. It would be interesting to know the amount of the contribution of the Western National Bank to the Democratic campaign

General Notes. special to the Indianapolis Journal

and wife, of Vincennes, are at the Ebbitt. Col. McLean, acting Commissioner of Pensions, and Robert McKolm, his confidential clerk, will go to Indiana at the end of next week to remain until the election. Arthur Wellington and Frank Brown, of An-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.-Charles Bierhaus

derson, left to-day for Baltimore, whence they will go to New York. E. C. Miller and wife and Wm. F. Marcy and wife, of Indianapolis, and J. W. Bookwalter, of Springfield, O., are in the city. American Street Railway Association. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17 .- The American

Street Railway Association met in convention here to-day. Something more than 100 dele gates were present, representing nearly every city of prominence. President C. B. Holmes, of Chicago, called the convention to order and then delivered his annual address. The subject of carrying the mails by street-cars was considered by the committee. Several roads running between postoffices have secured the designation of United States mail-carriers by the government. The only objection to this mode of carrying mails is the obstructions that occur from carts, wagons and other traffic. The committee has consulted with the postoffice authorities, and it was decided by the latter that such designation shall be given only to those lines running between postoffices. The suggestion of the committee that letter-boxes be placed in street cars to facilitate the distribution of the mails was favorably received by the authorities. and suitable boxes are now being devised for this purpose. The strike question was vigorously handled by the convention. Such occurboth campaign committees, and has been since | rences were denounced as being ordinarily unwarranted, which the public should discountepance. All strikes should be settled by arbitration. The report was adopted. The exhibit of modern appliances in construction, equipment and operation of street railroads was large and

> Train Partly Crushed by Collapse of a Tunnel. NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 17. - When the West Shore train which left Weehawkin at 6:15 last evening reached a point in the West Point tunnel where the roof was being repaired, a large mass of rocks and earth came down on the baggage and express cars, crushing them and suddealy stopping the train. Nobody was injured. Only one man was in the car at the time. The damage to the tunnel is great, and it will be fully a week before it can be used. The West Shore will use the Erie tracks in the meantime. The ends of the first two cars which were filled with baggage and express matter were crushed and flattened out like egg shells, and the tunnel was filled with debris. The express messenger had just got up from his chair and walked toward the forward end of the car when the crash came and the rear end of the car was cut off behind him as cleanly as with a knife. The passengers groped their way out of the tunnel and were carried to Cornwall by boat at midnight. The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States Military Academy, which is 130 feet above. The cave-in is beneath Gallows Hollow, and there the surface of the ground for the diameter of fifty feet in extent sank down thirty feet.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 17 .- M. J. Horpmann, of this city, who has been investigating the condition of the farmers in Ramsey county, Dakota, who were reported to be starving to death, returned last night. He says there are seventy families who are absolutely destitute of food and fuel, and something must be done, and immediately. The real condition of the people is beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags, and they have not a cent of money in the world. Their crops were

Destitute Dakota Farmers.

totally destroyed, and their land, stock and farm implements are mortgaged. Absolute distress prevailed everywhere. A minister was living in one room with his wife and two small children. One of the latter was wrapped up in a crib in order to keep warm, and the other was blue and shivering with cold and emaciated with hunger. There was no fuel, with the exception of a little dry manure, which is all that any of the families have to burn, and the only thing they had to eat was a dry crust of bread. Mr. Horpmann says the frost which came in August destroyed all of the wheat that there was, as well as all vegetables, even those which are as hardy as turnips.

The Money Goes to Next of Kin. CHICAGO, Oct. 17 .- W. D. Welch, a traveling man who was frozen to death in Minnesota a year ago, had his life insured in the Royal Arcanum for \$3.000, the money being payable to Mrs. Nettie Parks, his affianced wife, who is now Mrs. Palmer. The Arcanum made Mrs. Parks the beneficiary, notwithstanding its by-laws specifically limited beneficiaries to next of kin, blood relations or actual dependents. Welch's two brothers claimed that she was not entitled to the money and brought suit to obtain it. Judge Shepard has decided that under the by-laws and a decision of a court of Massaclusetts Mrs. Palmer was not entitled to the money and it should go to the Welch brothers. Mrs. Palmer will appeal the case.

Great Discovery by a Blundering Chemist. NEW YORK, Oct. 17 .- An Ithaca special says: "In the course of conversation at Cornell University, Saturday, Edward Atkinson, the Boston chemist, stated that a New England genius had recently discovered a cheap method of dissolv-

ducing a solution called zine water. This liquid, if applied to certain woods, notably white wood, makes it absolutely fire proof, and at a low cost. Mr. Atkinson regards this discovery as one of the most important of the age, and one that will surely revolutionize fire insurance, as well as immensely decrease the loss by fire. The invention is kept secret for the present. Only oue foreigner, Sir Lyon Playfair, the English scientist, knows of it. He corroborates all that is claimed for the invention, and says that the inventor is a bungling chemist, but that he has a faculty of blundering into the choicest secrets in nature's laboratory. As soon as patents are perfected and capital interested, zinc-water will become an article of commerce."

GOV. BILL GIVES IT UP.

On His Recent Tour the New York Governor Says Indiana Will Go for Harrison.

Logansport Journal. The Journal office cat was granted an unusual privilege yesterday morning. It was present in that place whose privacy has been preserved more sacredly than the Queen's bedroom, the palace car in which Governor David B. Hill and his party have been flying over the country. In the peaceful quiet of that royal retreat the cat saw the great ones taking breakfast, and heard their most interesting conversation. The Governor was not very deeply impressed by what he heard and saw in Indiana, and made some remark to that effect to Secretary of State Cook, of New York. Cook replied that New York was safe for the Governor (Hill) anyhow, and that Cleveland would be elected. "I will be elected." said the Governor, "but, Cook, I will bet you a thousand dollars scainst seven bundred that Grover Cleveland will be beaten." These are the exact words our cat heard, and the cat may be depended upon as a reliable anhority. In fact, it can produce human witnesses to corroborate its statement. The proffered wager was time to keep it up. Senator Allison read the not taken by Mr. Cook, and the cat, terrified by riot act to-day. He told the Democrats, in the great secret in its possession, laid low until it found an opportunity to creep quietly back to its lair in the Journal stock-room. People may not take any stock in the cat's story, but there are good reasons for the belief that it is "straight

> Toledo Special to Chicago News (Dem.) Governor Hill, of New York, passed through this city last night en route for Lakeside, O., where he will spend a brief period fishing. To a party of friends he remarked: "There ain't any use in trying in Indiana. Why, even the babies in that State are wearing Harrison and

> > A LABOR ORGAN.

The Leading Labor Newspaper of California Declares for Harrison and Morton.

The leading workingman's organ of the Pacific Coast is the Cactus, published at Los Angeles, Cal. It is a large, thirty-two page paper, profusely illustrated and excellently edited. Its last issue is embellished with fine portraits of Harrison and Morton, and its leading article is the following:

"The Cactus is not Republican, it is not Democratic. The editor of the Cactus is the chair-man of the United Labor party of California by virtue of the vote of its last State convention, which ran Jerome B. Cox and Maj. Horace Bell for State officers, and which polled several thousand votes. He has repeatedly tried to get a State convention called by the executive committee, but finds the majority of the executive committee are working for Harrison and Morton. They all say, what's the usef There is great division in the national Labor party, some three or four different tickets in the field and no prospect of union. If we cannot get a whole loaf, let's take a half one. The Republican party was compelled to make our fight this time or lose everything. They have inscribed protection to American labor on their banner, and it is our duty to belp sustain it, no matter who upholds the banner. So thinks the editor of the Cactus. "Further, our warm personal friend (a brother knight), Hon. C. H. Litchman, late secretary of the national Knights of Labor committee, has declared it his deliberate judgment that the success of Harrison and Morton is for the best interest of labor. And while the Cactus does not pretend but great wrongs are done under the cry protection to American labor, the principle is

trade, which Cleveland will ultimately arrive at, as eternally wrong. "What would be the use of excluding all Chinese from California if free trade would allow the ports of San Francisco open to Chinesemade cigars, shoes and other goods they now make in San Francisco to the great detriment of white labor! But of this more hereafter; we simply desire at this writing to hoist our flag for Harrison and Morton, believing it to be for the good of the land."

sternally correct and must triumph, while free

SENATOR PALMER.

Illustrations of His Readiness in Respond ing to Troublesome Inquirers.

New York Tribune. It was at Ypsilanti also that Senator Palmer, in the campaign two years ago, had a funny experience with a noisy spectator who was, perhaps, the identical gentleman who interrupted Allen. and in which the Senator scored a great point for the argument of protection to American industries. The Senator was going on in his usual good-naured tone when he was rudely interrupted by a man in the audience. "Senator Palmer," the man began, "they say

you have a very elegant house in Washington."
"Put him out," "Put him out," shouted the "Oh, no, den't de that," said Senator Palmer. "There is nothing I like so much as conversa-

tion. I like to be interrupted, as it gives me ime to rest and amuse my hearers. Come right up here, my friend, where you can have a fair chance. Now what is your question." "Well, Senator," resumed the man, "they say there is one room in your elegant Washington house that cost \$10,000; that it is finished in mahogany, and that you were required to pay no duty on the mahogany, as it is admitted free; and yet you go in for a duty on pine lumber. a

business in which you are engaged. How do The crowd were startled at this, for the Senstor was making a strong protection speach, and the man's question was regarded by them as a

regular "side winder. "Now, my friend," promptly said Senator Palmer, "I am glad you asked that question. I don't know how much that room cost, although t certainly cost more than I could have wished. The mahogany cost in the log about \$500. It came to New York in an American vessel, built by American ship-builders, rigged with material manufactured by American hands. American longshoremen unloaded it, for which they were paid \$2 and \$2.50 a day; American draymen hauled it to the depot on Americanbuilt drays, drawn by horses raised on an American farm, and put it into ears built by Americans; the cars were drawn by a locomotive to a depot and thence on American drays to the shops. It was worked up in Detroit by American laborers paid at the rate of from \$2.50 to \$5 a day; it then went through different hands, all American, each taking his share of tribute, to Washington, where it was put up by Americans; and when it was all done I had to borrow the money to pay for it. The foreigners, you see, got \$500 and American labor \$9,500. Now, my friend," concluded the Senator, as the crowd ceased cheering, "this illustrates the beauty of the American tariff. When a man who thinks he has money wants to put on style the tariff tells him there is no earthly objection so long as he is willing to pay for his fun and so long as the bulk of the money which he pays out goes to our own people. The duty on the mahogany log is nothing, but as soon as it is sawed or worked in any way, then it must pay 35 per cent duty. If the rich man will dance he must pay the fiddler."

All the time Senator Palmer had been making his point the crowd was smiling and applauding the complete answer he gave to his noisy questioner. They cheered lustily at the conclusion of the speech, and the doubting Thomas crowded up to the platform, shook the Senator's hand, and amid the laughter of the audience, insisted on escorting him to the railroad station.

General Harrison at College. The Scroll, the fraternity publication of Phi Delta Theta, in its October number, has for a frontispiece a fine portrait of the Republican candidate for President, Benjamin Harrison, a member of the Ohio Alpha class of 1882. The The following letter explains itself: BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE DAYS AT FARMER'S COLLEGE. Murat Haistead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, in response to our request for a few reminiscenses, has kindly contributed the fol-

"It was in 1848 that I sat down in the junior class of Farmers' College, at College Hill, O., and there was a slender boy with what we called a tow-head and fine eyes, a prominent, manners, who sat on my left. Perhaps we had been seated in this order because our names began nearly the same and there was some alphabettcal arrangement of placing the boys. At the left of Ben Harrison was his brother Irwin, an DEAN BROS STEAM PUMP



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GEORGE A. RICHARDS, 77 South Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind. TELEPHONE 364

SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

was a dignity about him beyond his inches as there was a gravity in his manner beyond his years. At the same time he was not a "goodygoody" boy, for he participated in the sports of the college and was not lacking in a disposition for adventure, and there was an occasional sparkle of mischief; so that while it was understood in the school that he was there for business and not for any line of idleness or dissipation, he had the reputation of being a good fellow. "This was less than eight years after the burial of his grandfather, and the event was fresh in

the minds of the people with an immense impression of the misfortune that the country had suffered in the death of General Harrison, and it was a matter of some importance to us all, of course, with the exception of Harrison himself, that he was the grandson of the lamented President. There were four grandsons of General Harrison at the school, two Harrisons and two Thorntons, but Ben was the one who attracted attention and received the highest consideration. He didn't stay with usat College Hill to the graduating period-going off to Miami University, where he graduated with honor; and I remember that it was hinted at the time that one of the inducements that he had to go was that Dr. John W. Scott, who had been our professor of rhetoric, had established a female college at Oxford, and that Ben was in love with his daughter Carrie, who is now Mrs. General Harrison.

M. HALSTEAD. ENGLAND AND PROTECTION.

She Fostered Her Industries for Four Hundred Years by Prohibition and Bounties. St. Paul Proneer Press.

Gen. C. C. Andrews has been looking up the tariff record of England, and for several days has been around the State library. As the result of his researches, he gives the following

facts: England gradually built up her manufactures with the aid of four hundred years of protection. An English act passed in 1743 prohibited the importation of sixty different kinds of manufactures, and was not repealed as to some of them till 1816. Not only was probibition resorted to, but a bounty was paid on the export of certain kinds of goods. An act of 1783 gave a bounty on the export of linen, calicos and cotton goods of 2 cents per yard where the value was 10 cents per yard, and of 3 cents per yard where the value was 16 cents per yard. England's tariff enacted as late as 1833, imposed a protective duty on men's boots of \$1.10 per pair; on manufacturers of brass, 30 per cent.; carriages, 30 per cent.; porcelain, 15 to 25 per cent.; window glass, 37 cents per pound; plate glass, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per square foot; bar iron, \$7 per ton; linen, cambrics or lawns, 18 cents per yard; ships 50 per cont.; manufactures of wool or mixed with cotton, 20 per cent. Among her import duties under the act of 1842 were cotton and woolen manufactures. 20 per cent.; cut glass, 30 per cent., and bard soap as high as 6 cents per pound. The act of 1853, largely increasing the free list and adding to it most cotton goods, still left a number of manufactures subject to a protective duty, for example, caudles, 75 cents per hundred weight; hats, 25 cents each; pianos, \$10 to \$15 each; carpets, 12 cents per yard. It was not till March 3, 1860, that duties ceased on all manufactures, nor till 1869 that wheat and other kinds of grain were put on the free list. We thus see that during 400 years, and up to a late date, Eugland maintained a protective system, and to which she is largely indebted for her greatness. Having gained supremacy in the manufacturing arena, and possessing a vast stock of hereditary mechanical skill and surplus capital, perhaps she may be able to lay aside her protective shield and prosper with free trade. But the lesson we Americans learn from her example is that we should adhere still longer to a protective system.

WHAT COMMERCE SHOULD BE.

Make What You Can and Buy What You Must the True Theory.

New York Mail and Express. The free-traders profess to desire the increase of our commerce. The protectionists really do desire it, but their plan is the more rational. The free-traders say: "Let us buy everything where we can buy it the cheapest" Suppose that had always been the policy of the government. We were an agricultural State. Some of our manufacturing interests had been benefited by the English laws, but most of them had been impeded by the restrictive legislation which forbade the colonies from trading with any but the mother country. The result was that when the government began this was an agricultural country. If we had not undertaken to build up our manufactures we should have remained an agricultural community, buying our manufactured products in the markets where they are the cheapest. But we did nothing of the kind. We started out in another direction. We undertook to diversify our interests by going into the business of making all that would be produced in this country. We went on the theory that we should send out to the other side the surplus products of our farms with which we might purchase goods or products that could not be produced in this country. Europe offered to sell us, in return for our wheat and cotton, manufactured articles that we could make if our capitalists and workingmen were protected from competition until they could stand alone. The foreigners even tried to convince us that it would be cheaper for us to remain an agricultural country, and they are still, with the assistance of the Democratic party, engaged in persuading us to abandon our factories and return to fields. We decline, on the ground that the country has prospered under the protective system. The manufacturing establishments, which have been eucouraged by the protective tariff, have been of more pecuniary advantage to the farmers than the foreign market. The only true principle for national prosperity is to make what you can, and buy only what you must, and that is what protection means.

A Democratic View of the Situation. Letter in Philadelphia Times.

There are two things now bothering the chieftains of the Democratic forces, and they are the much-vexed mayorality contest and the lack of campaign funds. As to the first, it must be admitted that the present conditions of the fight for Mayor seriously trouble those who are most solicitous for Cleveland's re-election. Their judgment might be at fault, and it might hapaccrae from a quadrangular fight might really benefit the Democratic national ticket. But that is problematical and certainly this is not an occasion to let results be dependent upon uncertainties. The stern, inexorable fact remains o der and taller boy. We became very well acquainted and have had very amicable relations ever since, with a touch of schoolboy affection Harrison's interest, and his friends in Pennsylversity, Saturday, Edward Atkinson, the Boston chemist, stated that a New England genius had recently discovered a cheap method of dissolving zine by combining it with hydrogen and proDAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. For Illinois, Indiana and Ohio-Fair; cooler on Thursday; warmer on Friday; variable winds, becoming southeasterly. For Michigan and Wisconsin-Fair, except light local rains near the lakes, warmer; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 17. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather | Prec Time. 7 A. M... 30.19 40 71 N'wst Clear. 2 P. M... 30.21 57 40 N'wst Clear. 7 P. M... 30.25 51 53 West. Clear. Maximum thermometer, 60; Minimum thermome-

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Oct. 17, Normal.... Mean.... 0.00

Departure from normal..... Total excess or deficiency since Oct. 1 .- 165

Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-905 General Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Cet. 17. Bar- Thermometer. Preter. Exp. Min. Max tat'n Station. 52 50 58 Clear. 48 46 52 Cloudy 52 50 60 Clear. New York city ... 30.04 Buffaio, N. Y. ... 30.14

 Buffalo, N. Y.
 30.14
 48
 46
 52
 Cloudy

 Philadelphia, Pa.
 30.10
 52
 50
 60
 Clear.

 Pittsburg, Pa.
 30.20
 50
 42
 56
 Clear.

 Washington, D.C.
 30.18
 52
 50
 62
 Clear.

 Charleston, S. C.
 30.12
 70
 60
 80
 Clear.

 Atlanta, Ga.
 30.22
 66
 50
 74
 Clear.

 Jacksonville, Fla.
 30.16
 74
 70
 80
 Clear.

 Pensacola, Fla.
 30.16
 74
 70
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 Clear.

 Moutgomery, Ala
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 Clear.

 Vicksburg, Miss.
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 64
 86
 Clear.

 New Orleans, La.
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 68
 84
 Clear.

 74 New Orleans, La. 30.16 74 68 84 Clear. Little Rock, Ark. 30.12 68 50 70 Cloudy Galveston, Tex. ... 30.10 76 76 82 Fair. San Antonio, Tex 30.04 78 70 88 Clear. Memphis, Tenn. ... 30.16 68 46 74 ... Clear. Der Indianapolis, Ind. 30.26 56 42 62 Clear. Clear. Clear. Cleveland, O. 30.26 54 44 60 Clear. Clear. Cleveland, O. 30.22 52 40 54 Fair. Cloudy Marquette, Mich 30.30 38 38 42 .06 Rair. Chicago, Ill. 50.24 54. 40 54 Chicago, Ill. 50.24 58 Cloudy 46 36 50 .. 42 34 46 Milwaukee, Wis. 30.26 Duluth, Minn 30.24 TiCloudy St. Paul, Minn. 30.14 44 Morehead, Minn. 30.11 34 44 32 Cloudy

Pueblo, Col..... 29.68 70 40 80 Cloudy Santa Fe, N. M. 29.92 62 44 70 Cloudy Salt Lake City.... 29.74 62 56 68 Cloudy Ft. Washakie, Wy 29.74 56 34 66 Cloudy T-Trace of precipitation *Thunder-storm approaching from Northwest.

Denver, Col. 29.70 Pueblo, Col. 29.68

YOUNG MAN, CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF. Advice Given by Bob Bordette Four Years

Ago, but Which is Still Good. My son, you will cast your first vote for Presient next November. I don't want to influence your vote. I don't want you to vote for a man just because certain other men do. I want you to sit down and think about it before you vote. I want you to be able to give a reason for your vote. I want you to go to the polis in good company. As a young man of progressive ideas, I want you to be abreast of the world and shoulder to shoulder with the times when you walk up the polls. I want you, on entering politics, to alligo with the party which has the purest, most progressive record. I don't care a cent, my boy, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat. There are honest men, patriotic citizens, good Christians, in both parties. Only I

don't want to see you walk up to the polls and cast your first vote with the party That upheld slavery as a divine institution; That bought and sold men, women and babies like so many muies;

That fired on Fort Sumter and the American That for nearly five years fought to destroy That opposed the issue of greenbacks when the govarnment was fairly perishing for the want

That organized mobs and riots to oppose the That swept American commerce from the seas with armed privateers; That is the party of Boss Tweed and Jefferson

of them:

That polls the heaviest majorities in the most vicious and ignorant precincts: That is strongest in the States where the percentage of illiteracy is the strongest; That has opposed every liberal and progressive

measure to legislation during the last quarter of a century; That was the defender of slavery: That was the defender of Mormonism;

That slandered Garfield; and That assassinated Lincoln

Now, as I have said before, my son, I don't care whether you are a Republican or Democrat. Choose for yourself. Just keep away from the crowd whose record I have briefly outlined. Find the party to whom the record belongs and then forever keep away from it. You need not be particular with which party you unite, if you don't join that one. Always vote about right. I am a Republican, but I will shake hands with any Democrat who votes against that record. That kind of a Democrat is always a good

enough Republican for me. P. S.-I have never found that kind of a Der ROBERT J. BURDETTE.

Its General Reputation. Milwaukee Sentinel.

For silliness as well as deliberate and malicious dishonesty, the Voice, Prohibition organ, stands

first. THERE are many bair preparations in the market, but none have so desirable effect upon the hair and scalp as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair